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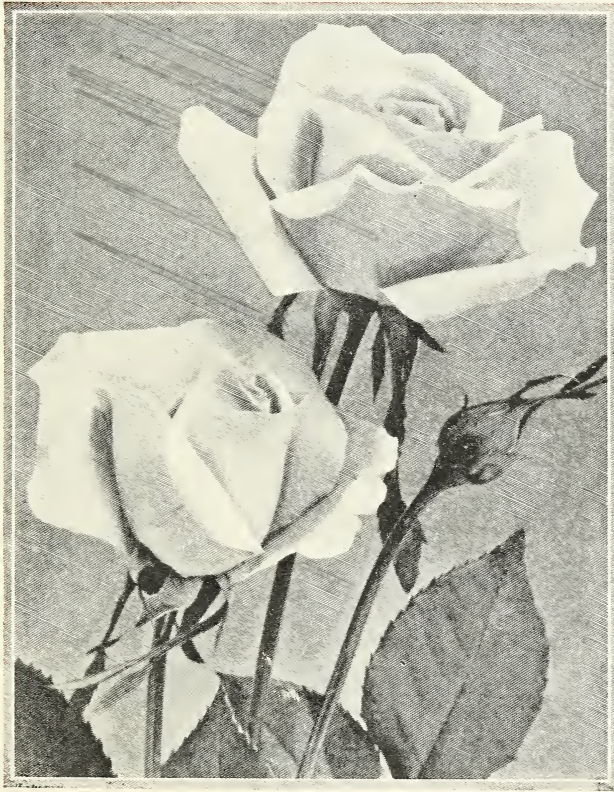
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Roses and Perennials

For The South



CLAIRMONT GARDENS, Inc.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FOREWORD

We started growing Roses and Perennials because there was a scarcity of them in this part of the country, the nurseries not growing as many as they should, and then, too, people liked the knowledge as to what to plant and how to grow them.

We are trying to supply the demand for those varieties of Roses and Perennials we know do well here and of the very best grade, as well as teach them how to succeed in growing.

If you wish to ask any questions or have a space you wish planted, we should be glad for you to consult us. You will find our help very competent, courteous and obliging.

Those living out of the City may write us, sending full descriptions of the space to be used, and we will be pleased to make up a list of what we would recommend.

CLAIRMONT GARDENS, INC.

Atlanta, Ga.

NURSERIES AND OFFICE

On East Lake Drive, near Scottish Rite Hospital. Phone
Decatur 1372

DOWNTOWN STORE

Kamper's, 490 Peachtree St. Hemlock 5000.

ROSES

Roses are truly the Queens of flowers, especially so in our Southland, where they bloom nearly nine months in the year (Tea Varieties). While there are hundreds of good kinds, we have listed only those of exceptional merit so the list will not be confusing to the amateur grower. All these varieties do well here and can be seen at our gardens in full bloom any time from April to November.

CULTURAL DIRECTION.

Time for Planting Roses from Nov. to March.

Plenty sun.

Heavy clay soil—fertilized with cow stable manure, bone meal or tankage.

Cultivate like you would vegetables.

Prune liberally.

Full printed directions free with each plant sent out.

PRICES ON ROSES.

2 year strong plants, except as noted, 75c each, \$8.00 dozen.

3 year extra heavy, except as noted, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 dozen.

Prices are for plants delivered in Atlanta and suburbs or packed for shipping.

HYBRID TEA ROSES.

Those Flowering Continuously.

Columbia.—It is a big Rose, the open flower measuring four inches across. The color is a true pink, about the shade of a perfect Shav-
yer, deepening as it opens to glowing-pink. A



CAROLINE TESTOUT AND GRUS AN TEPLITZ.



KAISERINE A. VICTORIA

peculiarity of the variety is that the shades all become more intense until the full maturity of the open flower is reached and this color is enduring; a great Rose. 2 year plants \$1.00, 3 year plants \$1.50.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—Pure white, with shadings of primrose-yellow.

Madame Caroline Testout.—Clear bright satiny-pink; flowers very large and extremely showy.

Mrs. Aaron Ward.—Coppery-orange in the open bud, golden-orange when partly developed, pinkish-fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a full, fluffy-silk rosette. Color effect of the whole flower is Indian-yellow. No wonder everybody who sees it falls in love with it.

Golden Ophelia.—This is a sturdy, stiff-stemmed grower, with beautiful foliage, quite closely set, and glossy. The flower is of medium size for a beautifully formed bud of bright golden yellow. Profuse bloomer. 2 year plant \$1.50.

Los Angeles.—Originator's description: "Los Angeles is, by all odds, one of the finest Roses ever introduced. The growth is very vigorous, and produces a continuous succession

"GROWERS OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH"

of long-stemmed flowers of a luminous flame-pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. In richness of fragrance it equals in intensity the finest Marechal Niel. The buds are long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions, while the beauty of form and ever increasing wealth of color is maintained from the incipient bud until the last petal drops." 2 year plant \$1.50.

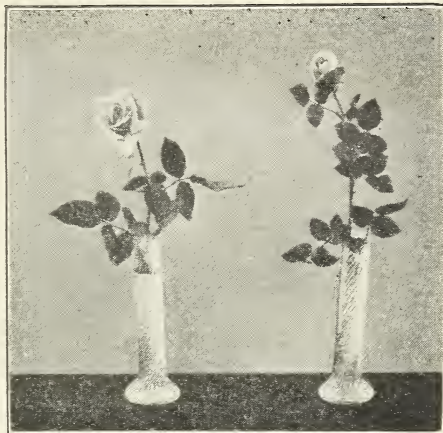
Crimson Queen.—Strong, upright grower, flowers large and full. Color a rich bright velvety crimson. A grand garden Rose, as it is always in bloom.

Gruss an Teplitz (Geschwindt, 1898).—Bright crimson, white, fiery-red center cup-shaped; semi-double; flowers in clusters; so free in bloom as to present a blaze of scarlet.

Red Radiance.—The Washington Red Radiance. A glowing crimson sport of Radiance with all the magnificent qualities of the parent; the enormous globular flowers on heavy canes are a sight to be long remembered. This variety will be in very heavy demand as soon as it is known. The color is dazzling crimson-scarlet. An improvement on the other Radiance sports that have appeared.

Helen Gould or Baldwin.—This is a grand Rose of the very highest merit for the garden; bright watermelon-red; very free grower and bloomer.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock.—The blooms are of largest size, highly perfumed. Color clear imperial-pink. Awarded two gold medals.



W. R. SMITH AND RED RADIANCE

President Taft.—It is without question the most remarkable of all pink Roses. It has a shining, intense, deep pink color possessed by no other Rose.

Rhea Reid.—Flower large and double; rich dark velvety red; a good red garden Rose.

Lady Hillingdon.—Pointed bud of brilliant deep golden-yellow. Awarded gold medal.

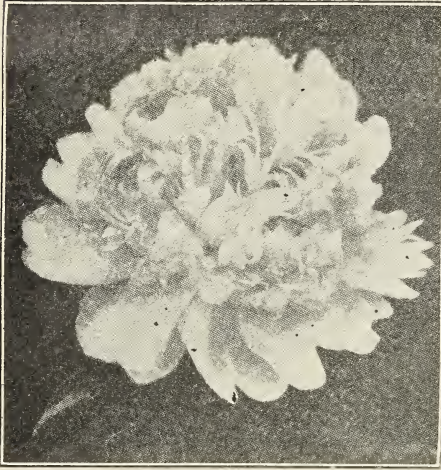


LADY HILLINGDON



OPHELIA

"GROWERS OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH"



PEONY FESTIVA MAXIMA

to intersperse Peonies among other hardy garden flowers, or at intervals along a border of shrubs, they should be planted in groups of from three to five, each group to be of one variety. In arranging a bed of Peonies of from fifteen to fifty roots—according to the space at command—we strongly urge the planting of one variety. For while sorts may be had that bloom in theory about the same time, the result is never satisfactory, for in fact they come straggling into bloom one after the other and the effect desired is never wholly gained. A bed of one fine sort is a magnificent sight.

TIME TO PLANT—NOT IN THE SPRING.

Peonies planted from October to February.

It is a pity—for the sake of the Peony—that when fall sets in the great majority of people forget about flowers and their gardens and turn to other things, for the fall season is the only season in which the Peony should be moved. To move at any other season than the months of September, October, November and December means a setback from which the roots sometimes do not recover for two years.

While our system of growing is such that we are able to fill the last order received with the same grade of stock with which we fill the very first one in, yet it is a help to us—for several reasons—to have all orders in early. We ask, therefore, that customers send in their lists as soon after the receipt of this catalog as convenient.

PRICES ON PEONIES.

Strong tubers 75c each, \$8.00 dozen.

Delivered in Atlanta and Suburbs or packed for shipment.

Duke of Wellington.—A rather late sulphur-white bloom and fragrant. It is a good keeper and highly esteemed by florists for that reason.

Edulis Superba.—Very beautiful, large, full, and well-formed bloom, with good culture measuring from seven to eight inches across. Brilliant violaceous pink with silvery reflex. A vigorous grower producing quantities of very fragrant flowers on strong stems.

Couronne D'Or.—A late, exceedingly fragrant, ball-shaped bloom. Snowy white with yellowish reflex and carmine edges on center petals. Incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best Peonies in cultivation.

Festiva Maxima.—Unquestionably, this is the finest white Peony in existence. More than sixty years have passed since its introduction and it remains today unequalled in its class and color. It combines great size with wondrous beauty and the blooms come on strong upright $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot stems. Color: Pure paper-white, flecked with clear purple spots on the edges of center petals. In addition it is surpassingly fragrant, which, together with the fact of its extreme earliness (it being the first white of real merit in bloom) places it among the very best of the cut-flower sorts. A truly regal flower impossible to adequately describe, and should never be omitted from any collection.

Madam Crousse.—Enormous very double late-blooming pure white, slightly edged in center with carmine. Very fragrant and one of the best whites we have for cut flowers.

Felix Crousse.—Enormous, massive, compact, and typical bomb-shaped red, with ruby-flamed center. Fairly dazzling in the brilliancy of its distinct color, it is, in fact, the greatest red Peony on cultivation, and should be included in every collection. Free mid-season bloomer, and quite fragrant.

Monsieur Jules Elie.—Immense globular, very full, double, imbricated bloom on very heavy stems; petalage broad and overlapping forming one of the most perfect specimens imaginable; color, an ideal glossy flesh-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base and the entire bloom covered with silvery reflex. A vigorous grower, free bloomer, very fragrant.

“GROWERS OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH”

Scarcely rivaled, either for cut-flowers or landscape work.

Madam de Verneville.—Very large, exquisitely beautiful, imbricated, bom-shaped white. The guard-petals are pure paper-white and very broad, folding over the flower; center daintily suffused with blush and cream, and tipped carmine. The whole flower heavy and compact. Strong grower, a free bloomer, and early with a delightful sweet

rose-like fragrance. A superb and remarkable bloom.

Asa Gray.—Immense massive and compact bloom; imbricated like a rose; very full and fine of form. Pink very delicately dotted with carmine. An imposing and extraordinary flower and very fragrant.

Madame Calot.—Large, well-built rose-type flower. Pale pink with darker center and collar tinted silver. Fragrant. Early mid-season.

DAHLIAS

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Plant Dahlias from March to June.

Dahlias can be planted from March to July. They require a deep rich soil that does not become too dry and baked. For best results they should be staked to support the heavy stalks and only allow one flower to the stem by pinching off all other buds.

PRICES ON DAHLIAS.

Strong roots, except as noted, 25c each.
\$2.50 Dozen.

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

In form the blooms of the Cactus Dahlias strongly resemble Chrysanthemums. The petals are long, narrow, incurved, and frequently twisted, a combination which gives the blooms

a graceful appearance. Cactus Dahlias are generally better than the Show Dahlias, and the varieties here offered are the best bloomers and the most desirable in the respective colors.

Countess of Lonsdale.—Deep salmon-pink marked with amber. A dependable variety, early and free-blooming.

Floradora.—Dark red, extremely brilliant; a free-blooming variety.

Kriemhilde.—Outer petals delicate pink which gradually shades to a pure white center.

Reine Cayeux.—A brilliant shade of geranium-red; medium-sized blooms.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS.

The blooms of the Decorative Dahlias generally are larger than those of the other classes, while in form they vary between the Show and Cactus types. Some varieties show flat petals and others are reflexed, incurved, and curiously twisted. Blooms are borne on long stiff stems, which make them of more than ordinary value for cutting.

American Beauty.—Wine-Crimson; blooms considerably above the average in size.

Catherine Duer.—Bright Crimson-scarlet.

Clifford W. Bruton.—Bright yellow; one of the most reliable bloomers in the Decorative class.

Delice.—Brilliant pink; possibly the brightest of this color in the whole Dahlia list; flowers are of good size and borne on long stems.

Jack Rose.—A brilliant crimson-red, similar in color to the rose of the same name; free-blooming and one of the best varieties for cutting.

Mina Burgle.—Glowing scarlet, rather dark in general aspect, a color that makes the bloom particularly brilliant in garden decorations and for cutting.



VASES OF ASSORTED DAHLIAS

“GROWERS OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH”

Souv. de Gustave Douzon.—A glowing shade of orange-red. Possibly the largest Dahlia in existence, blooms frequently measuring 9 inches or more in diameter, and under exceptional conditions will measure 12 inches or more.

Sylvia.—Mauve-pink, which shades to white in the center.

William Agnew.—Brilliant dazzling scarlet; one of the best of this color.

Yellow Colosse.—A distinct shade of canary-yellow. Flowers immense.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

In form the blooms much resemble the common cosmos, but are considerably larger. For a mass of cut-flowers they are fully as effective as any other class of Dahlias.

Pink Century.—Clear rose-pink; blooms nearly as large as the preceding variety.

White Century.—Pure White.

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS.

The blooms of this class are large and produced in great abundance; the stems are long and strong, carrying them well above the foliage. Peony-flowered Dahlias are excellent for cutting as well as for garden decorations.

Bertha von Suttner.—Salmon-pink, suffused with yellow; good-sized flowers produced early and carrying blooms for a considerable period of time.

Geisha.—An effective combination of scarlet and gold, with the petals peculiarly twisted and curled.

SHOW DAHLIAS.

The blooms of this class are globular in form, densely double with incurved or quilled petals. They may have one solid color, or may show two colors, the outer petals being darker than the ground color.

A. D. Livoni.—Soft pink; flowers perfect round, like a ball, with each petal tightly quilled.

Arabella.—Ground-color sulphur-yellow with tips and shadings of old rose and lavender.

Gladiator.—Clear violet, shaded blue. One of the best of this color.

Mrs. Farncombe Saunders.—Pale yellow tipped with white.

Red Hussar.—Cardinal-red; long stems and desirable for cutting.

PERENNIALS

To maintain a really successful hardy border, the strong-growing kinds of spreading habit should be taken up and divided as often



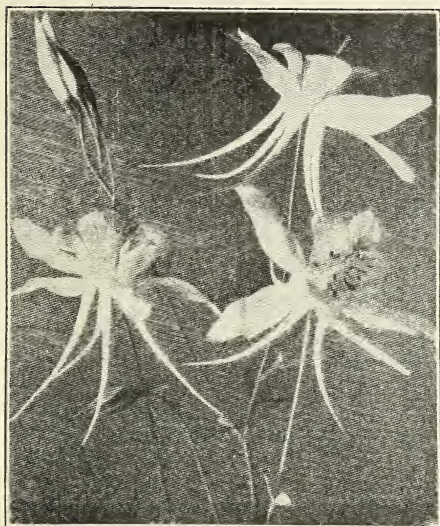
SHASTA DAISIES

as necessary. As an instance, the deep crimson and glowing scarlet Phloxes will, if left undivided a number of years, revert to the objectionable magenta and lavender hues so often found in neglected gardens. Phlox, Boltonia, Hardy Asters, Achillea, Artemisa, Rudbeckia, Spireas and species of similar habit should be divided every second year and replanted in enriched soil; Japanese and German Iris, Oriental Poppies, Shasta Daisies, Hemerocallis, Delphiniums, Funkia, Chrysanthemums, Veronicas, and so on, every third year; and the smaller-growing kinds as often as their condition requires it.

It will be found that the majority of early-flowering perennials produce their new growth from a compact crown and can, therefore, remain several seasons without dividing. The more rugged-growing varieties flowering in fall produce each season numerous side growths from the old crown which dies away. A strong side growth, if carefully transplanted, will produce larger and finer flowers and a better plant than the entire clump.

Borders of a more permanent nature can be

“GROWERS OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH”



COLUMBINE

obtained by confining the varieties to comparatively non-spreading subjects such as Peonies, Dictamnus, Japanese Anemones, Columbines, Platycodon, Bleeding-Heart, Stokesia, Primula, Gypsophila, Hardy Lilies and Darwin Tulips.

How To Plant.—In the preparation of the border, the soil should be dug to a depth of 18 inches—more if it is practicable—and the soil well pulverized and enriched with well-decomposed stable manure, to which a good sprinkling of coarse bone meal might be added to advantage. The preparation should be completed some time before the arrival of the plants, permitting the soil to become somewhat settled.

With the plants on hand, the surface can be loosened up with a rake and the plants spaced out properly before any planting is attempted. The actual arrangement of the groups must, of course, be a matter of personal taste, but the matter of height should be kept in mind. Keep the tall-growing kinds in the rear or background, tapering the planting down to the foreground with the dwarfier kinds, avoiding a stiff, unnatural arrangement by departing from this rule, permitting an occasional plant or group to stand clear of its neighbors. The Aquilegia makes an excellent plant for this purpose.

What To Plant.—The selection of varieties to plant will depend largely on their location. If a single group or bed is desired, it will be

better to make the planting individual in character and plant only one kind—Sweet William, Canterbury Bells, Hollyhocks, Delphinium, or whatever seems appropriate. If an old-fashioned mixed border planting is desired, the most satisfactory arrangement would be to group several plants of a kind together, making the groups in proportion to the border. Select varieties that will flower at various seasons, rendering the border attractive and interesting throughout the season.

The combination of two or more kinds in a group is, in some instances, desirable. Late-flowering Lilies may be planted among Oriental Poppies, the foliage of which disappears during mid-summer, while the early-flowering Madonna Lilies can be interspersed among the English Delphiniums and Aquilegias with splendid results. The successful combination of varieties not only greatly enhances the never-ending beauties of the hardy border, but adds a creative interest and joy to the enthusiastic planter.

Care of the Border.—During the spring months, the border should be cultivated frequently to dispose of the weeds and provide the best possible growing conditions. The old flower stems should be cut down from time to time, not only as a matter of appearance, but to induce an additional crop of flowers on those that are disposed to flower again—the Delphinium, for instance. The taller-growing kinds which flower in late summer and fall should be neatly staked by the time the flower heads appear, or they will become straggly on opening and the stems are liable to break off at the ground.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

Prices: \$2.50 Dozen, \$20.00 per 100.

Delivered Atlanta or packed for shipment.

Most Perennials may be planted any time during the Winter and Early Spring with good results.

ARTEMISIA.

Lactiflora.—A tall-growing plant of fine foliage and heads of small white flowers in August and September, which fill the garden with fragrance.

AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE.

As a cut flower the long Spurred Aquilegias are the daintiest of our outdoor grown flowers.

Practically all the various shades and colors are in the Coerulea Hybrids. They remain in bloom for a long season and are vigorous and long lived.

“GROWERS OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH”

They are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained, sunny position, and usually make themselves at home in any hardy border or rockery. Their period of flowering covers the late Spring and early Summer months. Taken as a whole, they are a most important part of the hardy garden and should be grown in quantity by every lover of old-fashioned garden flowers.

HARDY ASTERS.—MICHAELMAS DAISIES, OR STARWORTS.

The many species, widely distinct from each other in habit and form, are, with few exceptions, all natives of North America. It is in Europe, however, that our Asters have been most highly appreciated. Many improvements have been made by European growers, and many hybrid forms have been produced by crossing the different species.

For the best results they require division and replanting every third year.

With few exceptions, these are all single-flowered and must not be confused with the florists' annual, large-flowered, double China Aster.

Novae Angliac.—Clear purple.

Novi Belgii Climax.—One of the best and showiest, with large pyramidal spikes of large light lavender-blue flowers; very free; five feet.

CAMPANULAS OR BELLFLOWERS.

Indispensable hardy garden flowers, of much variety of form, some being of tall and imposing habit, while others are dwarf compact little plants suitable for edging, rock-work, etc. They like a good rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in a half shady place. All of the taller growing kinds should be staked to prevent injury from high winds.

Persicifolia Grandiflora.—(Blue.) An excellent companion to the white variety, the large bright blue flowers making an effective contrast. Height 2 feet.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Hardy Pom Pons.—We have these beautiful little button-like Chrysanthemums in twenty of the very best varieties, space not allowing us to describe them here. The lateness of bloom, which in most cases after we had had a frost to kill other flowers, make them still more desirable.

COREOPSIS.

Grandiflora.—An improved variety with large, bright yellow flowers; one of the best hardy plants. Fine for cut flowers.

CONVALLARIA (Lily-of-the-Valley).

Majalis.—This popular and fragrant subject repays for being well treated. Strong roots. \$5.00 Dozen.

DIANTHUS (Clove Pinks).

Without the spicy fragrance of the hardy Pinks a garden is incomplete. Their perfect form and rich coloring make them great favorites for Summer bouquets. June. Mixed. Single and double; all colors.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove).

For stately and picturesque beauty it is not to be surpassed, and, planted in masses in the garden among shrubs or naturalized on the edge of woods, in the orchards or along brooks, it is extremely effective and satisfactory. It is a biennial, but, as it renews itself from self-sown seed, it may be treated as a perennial.



GAILLARDIA

EUPATORIUM (Hardy Ageratum).

Dwarf.—Sky-blue flowers all Summer.

FUNKIA (Plantation Lily).

The Plantation Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage; their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border even when not in flower. They succeed equally well in sun or shade.

GAILLARDIAS

(New English Improved Blanket Flowers).

We consider the Gaillardia one of the most desirable hardy plants in cultivation, and our strain of these brilliant flowered plants to be the finest extant. Through such an ornamental addition to the herbaceous border, the perennial Gaillardia is content with extremely simple treatment. Dig the soil deeply and enrich with well-rooted manures. We recommend the Gaillardia for bedding purposes as well as for borders. Everyone will have noticed how grandly Gaillardias have thriven through droughts; they seem hardly to need

water. The gay blossoms are obtainable in perpetual profusion from June to November and the greater the drought and scarcity of other flowers the more the utility of the perennial Gaillardia is demonstrated. No more beautiful and brilliant sign can be imagined than a large bed of Gaillardias, with their profusion of highly colored flowers of all shades. Some of the varieties of our improved strain measure fully 5 inches in diameter.

HELIANTHUS (Hardy Sunflower).

The perennial Sunflowers should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room, against a background of shrubbery or naturalized in wild gardens or woodlands. They produce a grand effect impossible to describe. In combination with Hardy Asters, their broad color effects are wanted in late summer, they have few equals. They are profuse bloomers, producing an unlimited supply of flowers for decoration.

Miss Mellish.—An improved variety of *Helianthus laetiflorus*; of taller growth and having larger flowers. A decided improvement and most beautiful sort.

HELIOPSIS (Hardy Zinnia).

Similar in general habit to *Helianthus*, but commencing to flower earlier in the season. July and August. Of dwarfer habit, rarely exceeding 3 feet in height. Very valuable for cutting.

Pitcheriana.—A desirable variety. The flowers are of a beautiful deep golden yellow, about two inches in diameter, very thick texture and a useful cut flower.

HEMEROCALLIS (Yellow Day Lily).

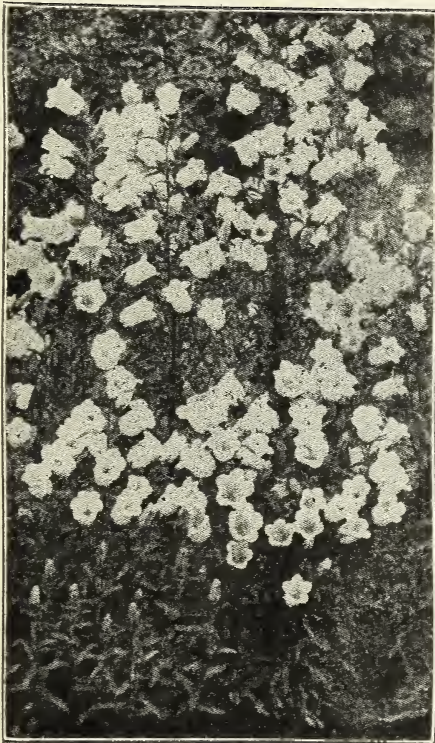
(Greek—*beautiful by day, because the blossoms close at night.*)

Lemon Lilies, or *Hemerocallis flava*, have long been favorites in our gardens, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. All of the varieties of *Hemerocallis* are desirable and beautiful. The tall, graceful, grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming, lily-like flowers very effectively. They look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks, and will thrive most luxuriantly in partial shade.

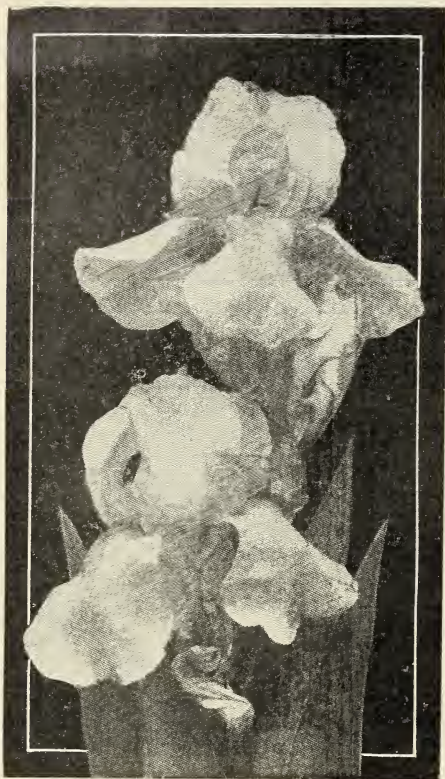
Flava, Lemon Lily.—Sweet-scented, clear full yellow. 2½ feet. Flowers in June.

HIBISCUS (Mallow).

A desirable border plant, succeeding in any sunny position, but doing best in a damp



CANTERBURY BELLS



GERMAN IRIS

place; grows 3 to 5 feet high, with large foliage and large, showy flowers of delicate coloring, produced during the entire Summer.

Cocciueus.—A new large-flowered variety. Petals stand apart making it unusual and attractive. Scarlet. Grows to 6 feet high. 50c each.

Mallow Marvels.—A robust type of upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white; mixed colors.

Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow).—Flowers 6 inches in diameter. Red or pink.

GERMAN IRIS.

The Iris is one of the finest, if not the finest, of our hardy plants. Not particular as to soil or location, but asking only that the sun shine on it, it throws up spikes of bloom that are marvelous in their delicacy of structure, and the colorings, which are exquisitely dainty, are wonderful in their blendings and variety.

They are very effectively planted in groups and if used for borders are particularly desirable in that the foliage remains fresh and upright after the blossom stalks are removed.

Planted in late August to Early October they flower very freely the first season.

For use as cut flowers they are rapidly gaining in popularity with florists.

Aurea.—Standard and fall is rich chrome-yellow. Large flowers perfect form. The finest pure yellow.

Florentina Alba.—Creamy-white, faintly flushed lavender; fragrant and early. This is the Orris root of commerce, being used for the manufacture of toilet powder. The roots are delicately perfumed.

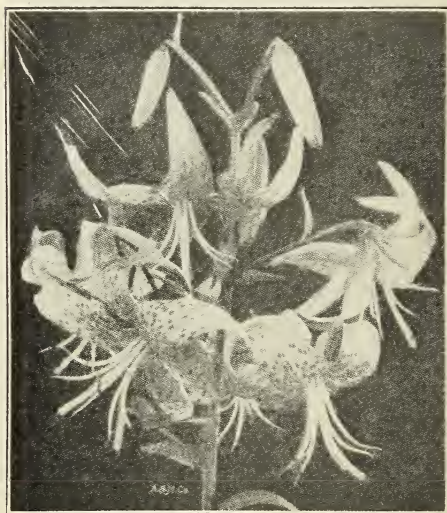
Honorable (Sana Souci).—Standard golden yellow, falls rich mahogany-brown; very effective.

Lohengrin.—Standard and falls uniform soft shade of Cattleya-rose; very large.

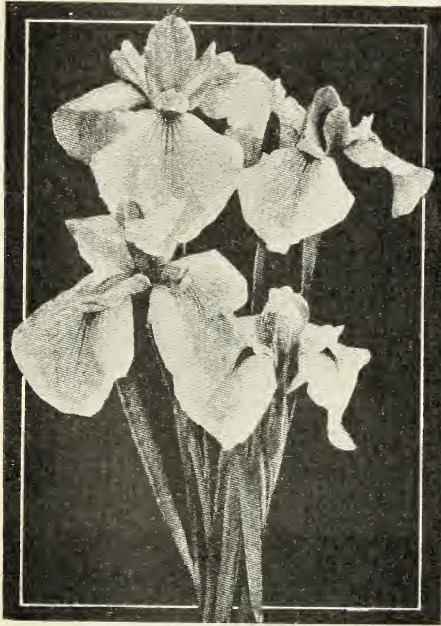
Madam Chereau.—Standard and falls white, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue; very beautiful.

Pallida Dalmatica.—Standard fine lavender. Falls clear deep lavender; very large; extra fine. Fine for cut flower purposes.

Purple Prince.—Standard intense deep violet-blue; falls velvety dark purple; exceedingly rich and striking.



SPECIOSUM RUBRUM LILY



JAPANESE IRIS

IMPERIAL JAPANESE IRIS

(Iris Kaempferi)

The magnificent Iris Kaempferi belongs to the Apogons, and a field of them in bloom is a most gorgeous sight. Seeing them for the first time, one cannot withhold an exclamation of surprise, and having once seen can never forget their striking beauty.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS

(Everlasting Pea)

These Everlasting Peas are but little known in this country, but are great favorites in England. They are extremely showy and fine. Charming climbers for covering trellises, arbors, etc.

LYCHNIS (Campion).

Chalcedonica.—Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. Three feet.

NATIVE AND EUROPEAN LILIES.

Candidum (Madonna or Annunciation Lily).—This is the old-fashioned garden Lily, and one of the most beautiful. Ready in September. 40c each; \$4.50 Doz.

Speciosa rubrum.—See picture. White overlaid with red. 50c each.

Tigrinum Simplex (The well known Single Tiger Lily).—Of easiest culture and worthy of general planting on account of stateliness. 25c each.

JAPANESE LILIES.

Aduratum (Golden-banded Japan Lily).—Undoubtedly one of the finest. Its large, graceful, fragrant flowers are composed of six petals of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, and striped through the center a golden-yellow; 3 to 5 feet. July to September. 50c each.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragonhead).

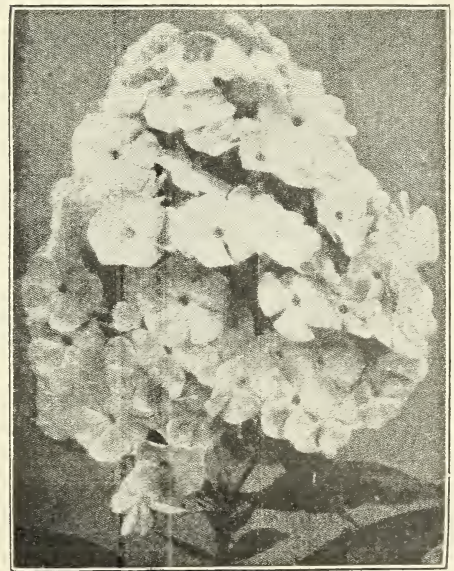
Virginica.—Forms large clumps 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July to August.

PHLOXES SUBULATA

(Moss, or Mountain Pink)

An early Spring-flowering type, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which, during the flowering season, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

Rosea.—Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations, and blooms profusely.



PHLOX MISS LINGARD

“GROWERS OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH”



RUDEBECKIA PURPUREA

PHLOXES, HARDY PERENNIAL.

The beauty and usefulness of these grand border plants give to them a deservedly first place among hardy plants. For cutting their large trusses go a long way in floral decoration. In color they range from pure white to the richest crimson and purple, and from soft rose and salmon to bright coral red, all having a delicate fragrance. Perennial Phloxes succeed in almost any soil enriched with manure, but are much benefited by a mulching of decomposed manure in the spring, and in hot weather an occasional soaking of water. If the first spikes of bloom are removed as soon as over, they will produce a second supply of flowers, continuing the display until late in autumn. These later blooms are often finer than the first.

Bridesmaid.—White, crimson eye.

P. C. Von Lassburg.—Splendid pure white; very large.

Miss Lingard.—The best Phlox in cultivation. It produces immense heads of beautiful white flowers in June and blooms again in September and October. Splendid foliage and habit, and free from red spider. Better recults will be had if old flowers are cut off.

R. P. Struthers.—Bright rosy-carmine, with claret-red eye.

Rynstroom.—Lively rose-pink, much like Paul Neyron Rose.

PLATYCODON

(Balloon Flower, Japanese Bellflower)

Grandiflora.—Magnificent spikes of violet-blue cup-shaped flowers of long duration.

RUDEBECKIA (Coneflower).

Golden Glow.—One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows 6 feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a Cactus Dahlia.

Newmanii.—The perennial form of the Black-Eyed Susan. Deep orange-yellow flowers, with a dark purple cone; long, wiry stems 3 feet high; blooms all summer.

Purpurea (Giant Purple Coneflower).—Peculiar reddish-purple flowers, with a very large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. Three feet.

STOKESIA CYANEA

(Cornflower Aster, Stokes' Aster)

A most charming and beautiful native plant. The plant grows from 18 to 24 inches, bearing freely for early July until late in October, its handsome lavender-blue centaurea-like blossoms, which measure from 4 to 5 inches across. It is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position, desirable as a single plant in the border and effective in masses or beds of any size.

SEDUM (Erect Growing Varieties).

Useful and pretty plants for the border, producing their interesting flowers during late summer and fall.

Spectabile.—One of the prettiest erect-growing species, attaining a height of 18 inches, with broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome showy rose-colored flowers; indispensable as a late fall-blooming plant.

TRITOMA

(Red-hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily)

Pfizeri (The everblooming Flame Flower). The early, free and continuous blooming qualities of this variety have made it one of the great bedding plants, and when we consider that there are few flowering plants which are suitable for massing under our severe climatic conditions, it is little wonder that such an ele-



BUDDLEIA VAR. MAGNIFICA

giant subject should become so popular. Succeeds in any ordinary garden soil, but responds quickly to liberal treatment. In bloom from August to October, with orange scarlet, producing a grand effect either planted singly in the border or in masses.

BUDDLEIA.

Buddleia Var. Magnifica.—A most wonderful Everblooming Butterfly Bush with extra large flower sprays of dark purple.

Large 2 year plants that will give you hundreds of flowers the first year, 75c each.

DUTCH BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

HYACINTHS.

Hyacinths may be planted outdoors until Christmas to a depth of about 6 inches. Too shallow planting will cause poor flowers as they will grow up and bloom before they make good roots.

For indoors they should be potted and kept in a dark place the same as paper-white Narcissus, bringing them to the light as they are wanted.

GLADIOLI.

Plant in any good garden soil to a depth of about 6 inches. For successive crops you may plant once a month, commencing in February, continuing until June.

Prices, except as noted, 75c Dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

Good mixed bulbs—\$2.50 per 100.

America.—Lavender-pink; and extra-large flower and one of the most desirable varieties for cutting.

Chicago.—White. Particularly desirable for cutting and largely grown for florists' use, although it is equally desirable as a home garden sort.

Goliath.—Dark wine-red, possibly the darkest of this color; an extra-large, wide open flower.

Halley.—Salmon-pink, with light creamy blotch. One of the earliest blooming of the large-flowering sorts and therefore profitable for cutting.

Mrs. Watt.—Rich red, almost exactly the same as the American Beauty Rose, making a beautiful combination when used with yellow varieties. Blooms are exceptionally large, on long spikes. \$1.00 per Dozen, \$5.00 per 100.

Panama.—Rich pink, similar to America; considered by many growers as the finest pink Gladiolus yet offered.

Schwaben.—Clear sulphur-yellow; with small brown spot in the throat; one of the most robust-growing yellow varieties.

MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING SINGLE TUBEROSES.

This charming single variety begins to flower in July and continues throughout the season, each bulb throwing from 2 to 5 flower spikes in succession. The buds never blast, but all open up of the purest white, and are delightfully fragrant. 10c each. \$1.00 Dozen.

Price: \$1.00 per Dozen. \$8.00 per 100.

We can supply Red, White, Blue and Pink.

NARCISSUS.

Of all the bulbs the daffodil is probably the most loved, as they grow most anywhere and make such a lovely mass in the early spring. Plant to a depth of about 4 to 5 inches in the Fall and early Winter. Narcissus should not be planted in a formal bed,

"GROWERS OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH"

but in natural masses or along the shrub borders that have an irregular outline.

TRUMPET VARIETIES.

Emperor.—\$1.00 per Dozen or \$8.00 per 100.

Sir Watkins.—\$1.00 per Dozen or \$8.00 per 100.

Barri-Conspectua.—75c per Dozen or \$6.00 per 100.

SINGLE POETICUS NARCISSUS.

White and Yellow.—75c per Dozen or \$6.00 per 100.

Poet's Narcissu.—50c per Dozen or \$4.00 per 100.

JONQUILS.

Sweet Scented.—50c per Dozen or \$4.00 per 100.

Plain Jonquils.—40c per Dozen or \$3.00 per 100.

DARWIN TULIPS.

Darwin Tulips make the most brilliant show of any bulb that can be planted. They should be planted outdoors in the fall in beds or shrub borders.

Clara Butt.—Soft rose.

Pride of Haarlem.—Light red.

Farncombe Sanders.—Bright Scarlet.

Price: 70c per Dozen or \$5.00 per 100.

PARROT TULIPS.

These are the latest to flower and are very valuable. Long stems. Mixed colors. Prices: 50c per Dozen or \$4.00 per 100.

BULBS FOR INDOORS.

Paper-White Narcissus.—\$1.00 Dozen.

Chinese Lily Bulbs.—15c each.

Roman Hyacinths.—10c each; \$1.00 Doz.

ANNUALS.

Everybody has bare, unsightly places about their garden that can be hidden quickly with annuals at very little cost and, too, annuals play a very important part in the garden to replace early flowering plants such as Peonies and Hollyhocks. Between the Peonies may be planted China Asters along about June first and Marigolds between the Hollyhocks without any interference from either and fills the space practically all season.

Besides sometimes it happens that your garden is made too late to plant some other shrub or perennial and you have to use a temporary

plant for the first season and for that reason annuals play a very important part.

Plants ready to send out from May 15th to July 1st.

Ageratum.—Dwarf Blue for edging beds and walks. 75c Dozen. \$8.00 per 100.

Asters, China.—We can supply both the Late Branching and Crego varieties (*Astermums*) in all colors. 75c Dozen. \$6.00 per 100.

Antherinum (Snapdragon).—Snapdragons makes a most desirable cut flower as well as good display in the garden. We can supply Red, Yellow, Pink and White. \$1.00 per Dozen.

Celosia (Cockscomb).—\$1.00 per Dozen.

Centaurea (Cornflower).—Mixed varieties only. 75c Dozen. \$6.00 per 100.

Cosmos.—We can supply both the early and late flowering kinds. 75c Dozen. \$6.00 per 100.

Feverfew.—This is undoubtedly the most satisfactory garden flower we know of and it makes a most beautiful show in the garden and stands well after being cut. Used extensively by all florists. Blooms all season if not cut too strong. \$1.00 per Dozen.

Larkspur.—Annual Delphinium. All shades of blue mixed. \$1.00 per Dozen.

Marigolds.—Marigolds are one of the hardiest annuals that will thrive in most any position. We can supply either the light Lemon or Orange in the tall kinds, or the Orange with Maroon margin the dwarf. 75c Dozen. \$6.00 per 100.

Scabiosa.—A fine cut flower, as it makes a most beautiful basket mixed with other garden flowers or by itself. Mixed all shades of Red, Pink and Lavender. 75c Dozen. \$6.00 per 100.

Periwinkle.—*Vinca*. A beautiful little plant growing about eighteen to twenty-four inches, suitable for small beds or edging borders. Does well in a partial shade and full sun. Either single White or Pink flowers. Separate colors can be sent. 75c Dozen. \$6.00 per 100.

Zinnias.—Of all flowers Zinnias can be grown with less preparation of soil or care than anything we know, at the same time they respond to good care and fertile soil to the extent that they are one of the showiest flowers to be had and will last when cut a whole week.

Fancy show varieties in Red and Yellows \$1.00 per Dozen. Good mixed kinds 50c Dozen. \$4.00 per 100.

“GROWERS OF ROSES AND PERENNIALS FOR THE SOUTH”

CLAIRMONT LAWN GRASS

This mixture is made up of several grasses and has been used extensively throughout the South for years with good results.

One pound—50c.

Five pounds or more—45c per pound.

Twenty-five pounds or more—40c per pound.

Hundred pounds or more—35c per pound.

We sell Armour's High Grade Fertilizers, which include Tankage, Bone-meal, Dried Blood, etc. As the market changes on these quite often we can't publish a price that will hold good very long, so we ask that you phone or write for price stating quantity you need.

TERMS

We sell for cash, but those known to us may make arrangements for a charge account. If you live out of the city and wish to purchase quite a lot of plants from time to time we welcome your charge account and ask that you send us references. All bills must be paid within thirty days from time of shipment.

HOW TO ORDER

You should place your order all at once, even though the season is not on for some of the stock, for then we can reserve it for you and ship at the proper time. We have indicated herein when the proper time for planting is, so all shipments will be within these periods.

Always give the same name and initials when referring to your orders and previous correspondence. Make all Checks and Money Orders payable to and address all letters to

CLAIRMONT GARDENS, Inc.

ATLANTA, GA.

CUT FLOWERS

At our stores we sell Cut Flowers cut from the plants we sell you. Come and select your plants while they are in bloom and we will make delivery at the proper time.

We carry a full line of Fancy Flower Baskets for your convenience, but do not make any Wedding or Funeral Designs or Corsages.

CLAIRMONT GARDENS, INC.

East Lake Drive, Phone Decatur 1372.

Kamper's, 492 Peachtree Street, Hemlock 5000.
